

The Nashville Globe.

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TO THE PUBLIC.

Any erroneous reflection upon the character, standing or reputation of any person, firm or corporation, which may appear in the columns of THE NASHVILLE GLOBE will be gladly corrected upon being brought to the attention of the management.

Send correspondence for publication as far as possible to the office Monday. No matter intended for current issue which arrives as late as Thursday can appear in that number, as Thursday is press day.

All news matter sent us for publication must be written only on one side of the paper, and should be accompanied by the name of the contributor; not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of good faith.

WILL NOT DOWN.

The Brownsville affair continues to be a thorn in the flesh of the administration and its candidate. The New York Sun in discussing the subject makes the following comments:

We do not know what to make of the story that both Senators have represented to Mr. Foraker that to give out the majority and minority conclusions would hurt the Republican party. Mr. Foraker can hardly be expected to lend a sympathetic ear; not that he desires to see his party damaged by the inconsistencies which even the majority report would inevitably disclose, but because no consideration was shown him when he began his uphill fight in behalf of the rights of the Negro soldier. But the reports will have to come out, because if they were suppressed a bad matter would be made worse by the unpleasant suspicion that the Administration had used its influence to prevent publicity for its own purposes.

Neither the President nor Mr. Taft wants to hear Brownsville mentioned again. Both these gentlemen, and all their supporters and backers, know that the discharge of a whole battalion of men for the alleged crime of a few was morally, and is eternally, indefensible. It is not the malefactors of great wealth, but the malefactors whom he struck from the rolls of the army in a moment of evil inspiration that are making the President walk the floor these nights.

HITCHCOCK.

It is being generally charged that an effort is being made to round up conventions and delegates by the federal office-holders of the South in the interest of Mr. Taft. Mr. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, has been appointed the manager of the campaign because, it is said, of his wide acquaintance with office-holders. The National Review of New York has the following to say of Mr. Hitchcock and his plans:

Frank Hitchcock has resigned his position as an Assistant Postmaster-General to take charge of Secretary Taft's candidacy in the South, under direct supervision of President Roosevelt. That is to say that he will be sent through the South to bulldoze and buy delegates; to defeat the wishes of nine-tenths of the South, and to throw out of district and State conventions the colored political leaders, and bolster up the Federal bunch and the precious lillies. All in the name of the Fountain of Purity.

We have no fears. The Negro leaders are united most surprisingly and they are prepared not only to fight to the death for their principles, but to resent the interference of those who come advertised to prevent them having a voice in their affairs. Mr. Hitchcock we expect no more of; but of Mr. Roosevelt we are ashamed. We believe the Chicago convention will sanction no such political hum-bugger.

It is now said that Vardaman endorses the message sent to Congress by President Roosevelt on January 31. Teddy ought to feel satisfied now. He

has not broken the Solid South, but he has secured the endorsement of almost every radical democratic politician in this section. Another Brownsville affair and even the cyclops of the whole bunch—Ben Tillman—will forget the Railroad Rate Bill and come over.

Charles Stewart, the eminent newspaper correspondent, has begun a series of articles in The Afro-American-Ledger on Journalism. Mr. Stewart, on account of his wide experience as a reporter, and his ability as a successful journalist, is probably better qualified to discuss this subject so as to be of practical benefit to beginners than any other man of the race in the profession. The series, taking the first article as a criterion, are deserving of a circulation.

Mr. Emmet J. Scott, of Tuskegee, has been accused of writing the editorials in a certain New York newspaper, but some of the articles appearing in the editorial columns of that paper prove that he is not guilty. Mr. Scott at least knows something about the fundamental principles of grammar.

The petition sent to the Building Inspector to prevent Negroes from occupying a new tenement in South Nashville, excites the risibilities to almost the bursting point.

COMMUNICATION.

Did Board of Health Forget?

Why did the Board of Health not appoint Negro physicians to do the vaccinating of the Negro population? There are at times, in certain cases, under given circumstances, an inconsistency in the white man's actions that will not bear tolerable inspection if the criterion by which they are to be judged or measured is reasonable fairness or justice.

The Board of Health is an important department of the city government with a far-reaching mission—that of seeing that the sanitary conditions of the city are all they should be. This board is composed of men who are supposed to be intelligent and well versed in the duties of their department which relates to the public health. In view of the fact that the men who are doing the vaccinating belong to a class of white men who, like the Jews who had no dealings with the Samaritans, have no dealings with colored people, it is hard, extremely hard, to account for the action of the Board of Health in appointing all white men to handle the arms of the colored portion of the population. The non-appointment of a single colored physician must have been one of those oversights which the Negro can neither fathom nor understand. It cannot be that the board's action in the matter of appointing white men solely to vaccinate colored people was influenced by a monetary consideration—the 7 1/2 cents per vaccination, which would net a rapid manipulator several dollars per day. Oh, no! this could not have had any weight or bearing with the board in its one-sided appointment of all white and no colored physicians. The utter exclusion of the colored practitioners was an oversight, only this and nothing more.

"You take care of vaccination of your people." If the board had made such appointment under the same conditions as it made its white appointments, it would have done no more than what it should have done—what was reasonable and right. It may be stated that this city has within its limits colored physicians who are as profound in the knowledge of the secrets of the realm of Materia Medica as any like class of professional men, and just as able to perform any of the difficult and delicate work of their calling. The Board of Health simply forgot that there were within their jurisdiction competent colored physicians who could and would have done the vaccinating of their own people and been more acceptable by reason of natural affinity, but the board forgot and white physicians got the job and the rake-off. The colored physicians didn't even get a whiff of the odor from the pie counter from whence the temporary lucrative appointments were dispensed or handed out. They were left out in the cold, all because the Board of Health had been a bit oblivious.

But the fact that the board did not appoint colored physicians to vaccinate colored people emphasizes the fact, whether intentionally or unintentionally, that the ordinary methods of jim-crowism practiced against them did not hold in this matter of appointment. The ordinary way of dealing with the colored people by the white man is to lump or jumble them all into a heap without any distinction and then cynically intimate by word or sign, "There they are." Now in

this matter of medical treatment to prevent the spread of smallpox or lessen the chances of one having it in its most aggravated form, why did the Board of Health not say to a requisite number of colored physicians, you take charge of the vaccination among your people? This would have been fair, proper and right.

JADECEE.

DEDICATED

To the Memory of Ellis C. McNairy, of Damon Lodge, No. 2.

Whereas, At a meeting of the Grand Lodge representatives held February 16, 1908, Sir Knights J. A. O. Broughton, John Cunningham and J. W. Blaine were appointed as a committee to formulate a series of resolutions to show the respect and high regard that the Grand Representatives of Middle Tennessee hold and bear toward our dear brother and co-Knight who has passed over the threshold of Death. Let us pause!

"There is no death. What seems so is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian,
Whose portal we call death."
—Longfellow.

Sir Knight Ellis C. McNairy was an active co-worker with the army of valiant Knights and Sir Knights of Damon Lodge, No. 2. He was Chancellor, Past Chancellor, and in Louisville, Ky., at the session of the Supreme Lodge, September 2-7, 1907, the most coveted degree of the Pythian knighthood was conferred upon him, that of Past Grand Chancellor.

Sir Ellis C. McNairy has lived in this community in such a way and manner that he has endeared himself to all with whom he came in contact. He walked always in the morning of his life, and longed to be of untold service to his race. He was a man of high ambition, and had high aspirations for the Ethiopian race, and was always found at the head of the columns, championing its cause. He lived during the 36 years of his life in the morning of his life—he was called from our midst to appear before his creator, God, Sunday morning, February 16, 1908, at 7:15 o'clock to enjoy the rest of the weary pilgrimage in that land of bliss and happiness.

Therefore, We, the Grand Representatives and Past Chancellors of the K. of P., deem it fitting that we should express our feelings on this occasion:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, to remove from our rank and file, our most worthy and esteemed brother and co-laborer, Knight Ellis C. McNairy; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, as Grand Representatives, do respectfully bow our heads in sorrow with the family and relatives of our beloved deceased brother and extend to them our heartfelt sympathy in this the hour of their sore bereavement; and, be it further,

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family and relatives of the deceased Knight Ellis C. McNairy, and published in the Pythian News, the Globe and the Clarion, newspapers of the city of Nashville. Requested in pace.

Respectfully submitted,
J. A. O. BROUGHTON,
JOHN CUNNINGHAM,
JAMES W. BLAINE,
Committee.

UNIVERSITY FOR NEGROES IN WEST TENNESSEE.

Division of First and Second Morrill Funds—The Globe Turns More Light on the Subject.

Special to The Nashville Globe:

Knoxville, Tenn., Feb. 27.—There was a special meeting of the Trustees of the University of Tennessee in session here yesterday. The business transacted was of vast importance, in that it covered the educational work of the State schools. Their deliberations no doubt marked a new epoch in the educational fields. The trustees took a new stand and virtually decided to turn over a new leaf. The cause of this is attributed to the agitation begun in The Nashville Globe over a year ago for the just and equitable division of the First and Second Morrill Fund provided for in and under the provisions of the Act of Congress, approved July 2, 1862, and the Act of Congress, approved August 30, 1890. Said funds for the benefit of agriculture and mechanic arts in the several states and territories in the Union. The articles appearing in The Globe unquestionably disclosed many facts heretofore not known to the State at large, and will no doubt be the means of the Negroes of Tennessee receiving at least one-fourth of the funds coming from the United States Treasury, the direct returns from the money invested as an endowment fund for these state schools. The trustees of the University of Tennessee after discussing educational matters at length and, no doubt, with a view of making provisions to get Tennessee's portion of the funds to be given each state un-

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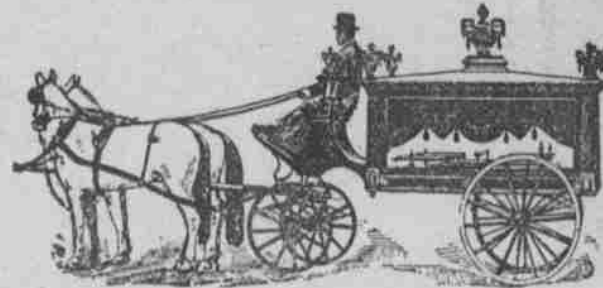
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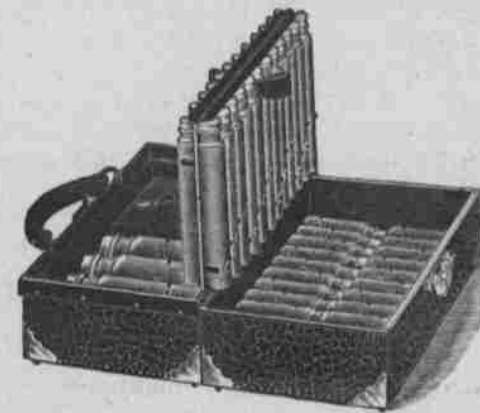
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der Mr. Nelson's bill in the Fifty-ninth Congress of 1907, providing for 5,000 additional incomes for 1908 and 5,000 for each succeeding year. They appointed a committee to select and locate for a western division for the University of Tennessee. It was understood that this division was to be exclusively for Negroes. It is hoped that the agitation begun in The Globe will continue, as great good has already been accomplished.

The above communication from Knoxville should recall to the readers of this paper the vigorous campaign waged during the last legislature by The Nashville Globe for an equal division of the First and Second Morrill Funds. It appears from the special correspondence from Knoxville that the University of Tennessee is making an effort to have its trustees receive the funds provided for in Mr. Nelson's Bill, which is an amendment to the Morrill Fund, First and Second.

There is no State school for Negroes in the State of Tennessee, and they have never received their portion of this educational fund provided for by the government, nor have they received any portion of the fund for the agricultural experiment station. It might be information and of interest to the readers of The Globe to know just how much money is provided for in these various Acts of Congress for the agricultural and mechanic arts. The First Morrill Fund, approved July 2, 1862, provides each state for its colleges an income of \$15,031 annually. The Second Morrill Fund, approved August 30, 1890, provides each state with an annual income of \$25,000. The total amount of the two Funds annually amounts to \$40,031. The amount provided for by Act of Congress in 1887 for an agricultural experiment station provided for an annual income for \$15,000, making a total of \$55,031 a year. If a Negro school had received even one-fourth of this fund annually since 1900, it would have amounted to \$13,757.75 a year, and this sum for seven years would make a grand total of \$96,304.25 that the Negro youth of Tennessee would have received for educational purposes. Judging from the above communication, it looks as though the State authorities will gobble up the additional \$10,000 provided annually, beginning 1909, under the guise that they are having a Western College or University for Negroes. Every State in the Union, except Tennessee, that has separate schools provides equally for the Negro youth out of the Morrill Fund,

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which does not include the money appropriated annually out of the Slater and Peabody Funds. There seems to be no indication that any of the Peabody Fund of \$1,000,000 will ever be given to the Negro. These matters constantly brought to the attention of its readers by the Globe should be investigated.

LOST HIS PURSE.

Dr. J. P. Crawford, principal of Knowles School and the executive head of the Knights of Pythias of Tennessee, had the misfortune to lose his purse last Saturday. The purse contained about twelve dollars in money and some papers very valuable to the owner. Dr. Crawford is very desirous of at least having the papers returned to him.

Mr. George Francis, a student of Meharry, contemplates spending his vacation in New York and vicinity. He will leave for the North some time in March.